

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO KIM YOUNG-SAM,
14TH PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC
OF KOREA AND FIRST CIVILIAN
PRESIDENT IN 30 YEARS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kim Young-Sam was recently inaugurated the 14th President of the Republic of Korea, making him South Korea's first civilian President in 30 years.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for many other Members when I take this occasion to wish President Kim well, and all the support possible from the United States. Again speaking for many other Members, I would like to pay tribute to the outgoing President Roh Tae Woo, who I considered a personal friend as well as an outstanding leader of a brave and productive people.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, it is today my privilege to place in the RECORD the inaugural address by President Kim Young-Sam, in which he outlines his hopes and dreams for the Korean people.

(Inaugural address by President Kim Young-Sam)

TOGETHER ON THE ROAD TO A "NEW KOREA"

My 70 million fellow Koreans at home and abroad, President Roh Tae Woo, other former Presidents and distinguished guests,

Today, we gather here to open a new era of democracy under civilian government, the climax of our long and tireless pursuit. We have had to wait for this moment for 30 long years. At last we have established a government by the people and of the people of this land. The Government that is coming into being today has its foundation in the burning desire and great sacrifices of the people for democracy.

Standing before Our National Assembly, I am deeply moved. For this has long been the scene of my difficult and passionate struggle for democracy. The Korean people truly are a great people and I extend my deep gratitude to you. May the Glory of our nation be with you forever. Today, I join you all in paying tribute to those who nobly sacrificed themselves in the struggle for democracy and thus cannot be with us today.

Fellow citizens, as I assume the presidency, I am acutely aware of our historic mission to build a new homeland. The spirit of renewal is now rising in this land. In the past, the Korean people have enjoyed luxurious summers, but have also suffered withering winters. Today, this spirit of national advancement represents the hope of a new spring.

This new season demands that we make a fresh start with renewed determination. Deep in my heart, I have a vision of a "New Korea." The "New Korea" will be a freer and more mature democratic society. Justice will flow like a river throughout this land. This "New Korea" will be a sharing commu-

nity, working and living together in harmony. A higher quality of life will flourish and the dignity of the individual will be upheld. The divided Korean people will become one and live in peace in a unified land.

The "New Korea" will stand tall and proud on the center stage of a new and civilized world, making a vital contribution to global peace and progress. The "New Korea" will inspire all to work enthusiastically and will make our children proud to be Korean. Let us all share in this vision. We are a people who have already worked a miracle, rising from the ashes of a savage war that followed devastation by colonial rule. Now we must build again and move forward to face the challenges of the future.

My fellow citizens, we must realize, however, that as we face these challenges conditions are not necessarily favorable. In this post-Cold War world that is moving headlong into intense economic and technological competition, old enemies are being transformed into new friends and old rules and practices no longer apply. If we fail to adapt to the changing times, we will only become bogged down at the threshold of the developed world. If we do not charge forward, we will only be left behind. This is a grave matter of national survival.

It is at this time that we should be building our strength to create a "New Korea" and yet, we seem to have become debilitated. We are sick with what has been termed the Korean disease. Our industriousness and ingenuity—long the envy of the world—seem to be evaporating. Our society faces decay if our values continue to erode. The Korean people seem to have lost confidence in themselves. This is the heart of our problem.

If we are in a crisis, it is not due to challenges from the outside. It is due to a feeling of defeatism that comes from within. We cannot let things go on like this. We must renew ourselves.

We must shake off our frustration and lethargy and break through to establish a new era of courage and hope. We must replace bigotry and inertia with open-mindedness and vitality, strife and confrontation with dialogue and cooperation, and mistrust with trust. We must stop considering narrow self-interests and build a society which sees us not only live together but also truly care about each other. These goals are the very root of the change and reform I advocate. It is not only our institutions but also our way of thinking and behaving that must be changed. If we hide from change and reform, we will be forsaken by history.

Fellow citizens, the reforms we need must begin with three essential tasks: First, misconduct and corruption must be rooted out. Second, the economy must be revitalized. Third, national discipline must be enhanced.

Misconduct and corruption are the most terrifying enemies attacking the foundations of our society. There cannot and will not be any sanctuary for those who oppose the fight against corruption. No sanctuary at all. We will stamp out all manner of improprieties and graft. Immediate reform will start at the very top. Yet it will not be possible, however, to completely weed out corruption unless each and every citizen strives to achieve

this goal. My fellow citizens, a truly honorable society will only be realized with the full commitment of all of you.

Next, we must restore economic vitality. To that end, the Government will do away with unwarranted controls and protection and instead guarantee self regulation and fair competition. Private initiative and creativity will thus be allowed to flourish.

The Administration will be the first to tighten its belt. Our citizens must also conserve more and save more. Extravagance and wastefulness must be eliminated.

Workers must work harder. Businesses must make bold technological innovations to be winners in the international marketplace. Only when the Government and the people, and labor and business work together with enthusiasm will it be possible to turn our economy around. This is my vision of a new Korean economy.

Fellow citizens, we have grown lax and we must restore national discipline. When power is grabbed by foul means, governmental legitimacy is lost and law and order is bound to break down. This gives currency to the immoral notion that the end justifies the means. There must be an end to the dark political night.

Respect for authority must be reestablished wherever necessary. Freedom must serve society. As the freedom fighter Park Bum once said—the true meaning of freedom is in using that freedom to plant a flower in the park rather than pick a flower from the park. Ethics, which have been so flouted must be made to prevail. To this end, education must henceforth cultivate wholesome character and unwavering democratic belief, as well as equipping our young people for the future with knowledge and skill in science and technology. This is my vision of new education.

Fellow citizens, the Government that serves you from today will be a different kind of Government. Chong Wa Dae (the presidential office and residence) will work tirelessly to protect the lives and property of the people and to promote security and prosperity for our nation. Chong Wa Dae will be your good neighbor. I will be with you where you work and will be by your side in good times and bad. We will share joy and pain because the more that joy is shared the greater it becomes and the more that pain is shared the lesser it becomes.

The nature of our politics must also change. Politics should not serve the politicians, rather it must bring hope and happiness to the people. Politics must address our citizens' grievances; it must reflect their spoken and unspoken wishes. When our Government and our politics are reformed, so too will a genuine stability through change and reform take root in this land.

Fellow citizens, let us throw open the door to a new era based on justice and reconciliation. In the past, we have been divided from within by class strife, regional animosities, generational differences and ideological conflict. We must break down these barriers within our own society.

We must resolve all legitimate grievances and remove resentment. Too many of you have been denied your place in the sun and

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

we must assist you in joining the mainstream of society. Those who have more should give more. Those who are powerful should yield more. Let us not demand our share too greedily. We must give greater consideration to the larger common good. When we make the rice cake larger, so too must everyone's share become bigger.

My 70 million fellow Koreans at home and abroad, this I pledge: I will do my very best to fulfill the people's call and the historic mandate for national reconciliation and unification. Yet, at this juncture, regarding unification, we must acknowledge that what is needed is not emotionalism but a reasoned national consensus on achieving this crucial goal.

To President Kim Il-sung I say this: We must be genuinely willing to cooperate with each other. The world is moving away from confrontation and into an era of peace and cooperation. We see cooperation expanding among different peoples and countries and yet, none of these nations can have more reasons to care and share than we do—for we are members of the same ethnic family. No ideology or political belief can bring greater happiness than national kinship.

If, President Kim, you really care about the Korean people and desire genuine reconciliation and unification between our brethren in the South and North, we can meet at any time and in any place to discuss this dream. It could be at the foot of Mt. Hallasan in the warm spring or on the shores of Chonji Lake atop Mt. Paektusan in summer. Let us open our hearts and discuss the future of the Korean people. In this spirit, I truly believe that we, as one people, will be able to resolve the issues that divide us.

To our five million fellow Koreans overseas who live in many parts of the world but who hold fast to their pride in their national heritage, I say this:

Your motherland will be unified before the present century is over and will eventually become a land of freedom and peace. Let all of us, at home and abroad, join forces to open an era in which the proud Korean people will play a major international role and discharge their obligations to the global community.

Fellow citizens, no one else will bring us this "New Korea." Only we can build it together. Today, many "New Koreans" are here. Workers who labor with sweat on their brow, farmers who venture to grow new kinds of crops, students who strive to expand their knowledge, scientists who explore new frontiers, businessmen who scout the world for new markets, small industrialists who have succeeded in developing new products, members of the armed services who defend the country day and night, and public officials who diligently work for our people. They are the key builders and leaders of the "New Korea"—those who consistently strive to do their best whatever they pursue.

Especially to our young people, I say this: Now is the time for you to look out into the world and look to the future; to cast off your apathy and fully commit yourselves; to move from unproductive criticism to creative new solutions. The future is yours. The "New Korea" will be yours.

Fellow citizens, let us all have a vision and hope for the future. Let us create a "New Korea." Neither the President alone nor the Administration alone can build this "New Korea." There should be no "us" and "them" in the endeavor to achieve this goal. There should be only "us." We must work together as one.

Our "New Korea" cannot be achieved overnight. It will take patience and time. It will

take sweat and tears. It will be a painful task. Yet, when we all share the pain, we will realize our dream. And we must.

Let us start again with hope and vision. Let us all march forward. Let no one fall behind.

Thank you.

"THE CREATION"—A MASTERPIECE FROM THE SPRINGFIELD, MA, SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 1, 1993, the Springfield Symphony and Chorus gave a brilliant rendition of Haydn's Oratorio, the Creation, at the Springfield Symphony Hall in Springfield, MA.

In recent years, the Springfield Symphony and Chorus have developed a reputation and following second to none for a city of comparable size.

Maestro Raymond Harvey is currently serving in his seventh year with the Springfield Symphony Orchestra and during this period he has earned critical acclaim for the symphony with a variety of works from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.

In addition to his responsibilities as music director for the Springfield Symphony, Maestro Harvey has also found an increasing demand for his talents, as he has appeared on the orchestra podiums of Indianapolis, Detroit, Minnesota, North Carolina, Buffalo, and Pusan, South Korea.

The Springfield Symphony Orchestra Chorus has also made remarkable gains in recent years under the direction of Lucinda J. Thayer. More than 100 voices strong, the chorus now performs a varied program throughout each season with the Springfield Symphony Orchestra and at an annual recital of great choral works. Ms. Thayer, who also serves as the director of choral music at Smith College, has brought a sense of spirit and enthusiasm to the symphony chorus which has been recognized by both critics and audiences alike in the western Massachusetts area.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the review written by Mr. Clifton J. Noble, Jr., of the most recent performance by the Springfield Symphony and Chorus. I believe that this review clearly reflects the type of excellence in music to which the patrons of the symphony have become accustomed. The efforts of the symphony orchestra, the symphony chorus, music director, Raymond Harvey, and choral director, Lucinda Thayer, should not go unnoticed, and I would like this recognition of their accomplishments to become a permanent part of the history of the United States.

SYMPHONY BRINGS 'CREATION' TO LIFE

(By Clifton J. Noble, Jr.)

SPRINGFIELD.—Haydn's oratorio "The Creation" received a bright-eyed, enthusiastic reading Saturday evening by the Springfield Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, directed by Maestro Raymond Harvey.

Music from the classical period often elicits Harvey's greatest strengths, engaging to

their greatest good his senses of order, refinement, and elegance. Saturday's "Creation" exulted without boisterousness. It lingered without miring itself in false austerity. Harvey drew the music from the page simply, without draping it in mannerism.

The accounts of the formation of the earth and its inhabitants, taken from the book of Genesis and from Milton's "Paradise Lost," were transmitted in the sincerity and wonder with which they were set.

Soloists Andrea Matthews (soprano), William Watson (tenor), and Herbert Eckhoff (bass-baritone) were well chosen. Watson's sweet, bright and dynamically flexible voice was particularly well suited to the classical style. His caressed declamation of "the silver moon through the silent night * * *" was unforgettable.

Matthews brought a hint of romantic opera to her "With verdure clad" and "On mighty pens" arias, but this enhanced rather than intruded upon the texts and music, unabashedly pictorial as they were. SSO principal clarinet Michael Sussman and principal flute William Wittig proved to be able avian imitators as the lark and nightingale of the latter aria.

Eckhoff gave a fine rendition of "Rolling in foaming billows," and crept, "with sinuous trace" to a crystal-clear low D on the sixth day, recounting the emergence of the "worm."

The three soloists balanced each other well, effecting a beautiful blend in their three trios. Eckhoff and Matthews also forged a sonorous vocal partnership as Adam and Eve in the final third of the piece.

Equally stellar contributions were made to the success of Saturday's performance by Lucinda Thayer's superbly prepared Springfield Symphony Chorus. The singers stood in mixed formation rather than discreet sections, making for a better blend and more precise intonation. The most precise details had been attended to—such as cutoffs on the beat or half-beat, and exaggerations of initial and final consonants to cut through the orchestra.

Harvey was able to wield the choral sound like a single voice, commanding a full dynamic range from a crisp pianissimo to an explosive forte with every gradation of crescendo in between.

The SSO strings were in top form, whether seething in the primal C-minor void, bounding and leaping as a "flexible tiger" or "nimble stag," or grumbling in the depths of the sea as a great whale. A blissful pair of horns accompanied Adam and Eve into the garden and, as noted, the SSO woodwinds impersonated birds with aplomb.

FINANCIAL REPORTS ON SOME MANAGED HEALTH CARE FIRMS: NOT MY IDEA OF REFORM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in the health care debate, there are some who think that if we could just get more HMO's and other managed health care firms involved and encourage everyone join them, all our problems would be solved.

I don't think so.

Let's take a look at some recent SEC filings of managed care health firms.

UNITED HEALTHCARE CORP.

United HealthCare Corp. was started in 1977 in Minnesota. To quote from its SEC filing.

United is a national leader in health care cost management and has offered services to health care purchasers and providers since 1974. The company serves over 1.5 million members through its owned and managed health plans *** [and at end of 1991] employed 3,200 persons.

On 1991 revenues of \$847 million, it had net earnings from operations of \$115 million.

The Company's continued emphasis on strong underwriting practices and continued medical cost management efforts contributed to an improvement in the owned health plans' medical loss ratio for 1991, which was 80.7% ** compared to the 1990 ratio of 83.6%.

In other words by trying to insure—underwrite—only the healthy, they managed to spend only about 81 cents of every premium dollar on health care.

The managed health plans experienced average commercial premium rate increases of over 12% on renewing employer groups ***

Imagine, Mr. Speaker, only 12 percent a year inflation. This is the answer to the Nation's health care crisis? For this, the company's top five executive officers received \$2,377,388 in compensation, with Dr. McGuire, the president and CEO receiving \$1,055,353.

OXFORD HEALTH PLANS, INC.

Oxford Health Plans, Inc. is a managed care company providing health benefit plans in the greater New York metropolitan area. The Company's product line includes its point-of-service Freedom Plan, traditional health maintenance organizations, third-party administration of employer-funded benefit plans and dental plans.

In 1991, for every 100 cents in premiums, the company spend 71.8 cents on health care services, 21.7 cents on marketing, general, and administrative expenses.

The medical-loss ratio declined because revenue per member per month increased at a greater rate than medical expenses per member per month *** per member per month medical expenses increased 11.7% *** in 1991 from *** 1990.

Mr. Speaker, medical expense inflation of only 11.7 percent. We will really be able to compete with the Japanese and Europeans with this kind of health cost moderation.

The primary areas of increased expense were staffing increases, payroll and benefits expense, broker commissions and marketing expenses. Payroll and benefits expense increased approximately \$3.8 million due to the net addition in 1991 of 73 new employees (primarily in sales, marketing and member services), salary increases and accrued bonuses.

In 1991, the president and CEO, Stephen Wiggins, received \$367,636 in cash compensation.

PACIFICARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC.

Pacificare Health Systems, Inc. is a leading managed health care company with over 950,000 commercial and Medicare members in its health maintenance organization operations. Through its six wholly-owned HMOs, located in California, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Washington, the Company arranges for the delivery of a comprehensive

range of health care services to its members *** As of September 30, 1992, the Company had 2,186 full and part-time employees.

In the 1992 fiscal year, the company had \$1,686 million in revenues, and net income of \$43.6 million. Its medical loss ratio—health care services as a percent of premium revenue—declined steadily from 86.8 percent in fiscal 1989 to 83.2 percent in 1992.

Average rate increases of ten percent accounted for 28% of the increase in the commercial program [in fiscal 1992] *** [for fiscal year 1991] average premium rate increases of 13 percent ***

Mr. Speaker, health reform will not work if we simply rely on organizations which spend about 18 percent of their income on non-health expenses and, even when working to insure only the healthy, inflate health care expenditures at more than 10 percent a year.

TO SECURE THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's economic plan calls for a \$76 billion cut in defense spending between 1994 and 1997. Although the details of how these cuts will be achieved have yet to be nailed down, intelligence capabilities will almost certainly be hard hit. Yet, as Congressman LARRY COMBEST, ranking Republican on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, forcefully argued recently in the Washington Times, large-scale cuts of intelligence budgets are both counterproductive and dangerous. As we draw down our Armed Forces, intelligence assumes an even more important role as our Nation's first line of defense.

I commend Mr. COMBEST's op-ed, "To Secure the First Line of Defense," to my colleagues.

TO SECURE THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

The Democrats have arrived in Washington, eager to correct the perceived mistakes of the last 12 years of Republican administration. Based on candidate Bill Clinton's campaign promise to concentrate on domestic issues ("The Economy, Stupid"), his temptation to cut the defense and intelligence budgets as "Cold War relics" will be great.

Increased budget deficit projections make the large Defense Department budget an even more tempting target from which to gain a "peace dividend." Indeed, some of President Clinton's Cabinet nominees were quoted in the media as favoring large-scale cuts to the military and intelligence budgets. While these pronouncements may be politically appealing, history shows that we have cut too deeply in the past, and have usually paid a much more expensive price in the long run.

Contrary to what historian Francis Fukuyama claims, history did not end with the Cold War. History may have been frozen during the Cold War, but it is now thawing with a vengeance. The nationalist, ethnic, religious and border disputes that communist totalitarianism kept at bay now threaten stability around the globe. Political

and economic reform in Russia are threatened by reactionary nationalism, former Soviet republics are in anarchy; and 30,000 nuclear missiles are now "controlled" by four republics known more for their mutual antagonisms than for their cooperation. Weapons of a nuclear, chemical and biological nature, as well as the weapons of terrorism and the insidious nature of narcotics trafficking threaten our stability. These threats to U.S. security are intelligence-collecting priorities. In short, we live in a much more complex and dangerous world than the neatly bipolar Cold War.

So then, what is the role of intelligence in this post-Cold War world? Clearly the intelligence community, as always, has to be in a position to understand the present forecast and the future, responding to the clear needs of policy-makers. In the post-Cold War, there is more, not less, demand on the intelligence community. Nobody a year ago would have predicted a U.S. troop deployment to Somalia. Will NATO allies Greece and Turkey be feuding as a result of a Serbian incursion into Kosovo or Macedonia this year? Will the Baltic States attempt to push out the remaining Russian troops by force? Will the United States need to support a United Nations "peace-making" force in Angola?

Above, all, in this kind of environment, intelligence needs to maintain the flexibility to respond to unforeseen challenges.

The notion that our intelligence gathering resources can be significantly reduced in the wake of the Cold War is certainly prevalent, but is probably mistaken. As we have seen, the world is if anything more complicated and dangerous than before. Keep in mind that between 1967 and 1980 the intelligence community lost 40 percent of its people and 50 percent of its budget. By the end of the 1970s, Congress (largely as a result of the failure to predict the Iranian Revolution) decided that intelligence capabilities needed to be rebuilt. Rebuilding human and technical capabilities takes time and is enormously expensive; the benefits of the early 1980s buildup were seen in the Gulf War of 1991. We should not repeat past mistakes by again making deep and ill advised cuts.

As director of central intelligence, Robert Gates oversaw probably the most revolutionary period of change in the intelligence community during this past year. He established more than 15 task forces, which looked at a wide range of issues and problems, and implemented virtually all their recommendations.

Intelligence entities at the Defense Department have been reorganizing on their own for the past two years. Thus, the intelligence community is changing, refocusing priorities to better meet policy-makers' needs. Amid the refocusing, their budget has also been cut, according to Mr. Gates, by 10 percent in resources, and by 18 percent in personnel.

In his confirmation hearings, Les Aspin stated that as defense secretary, he would be quicker to recommend the use of U.S. military force in a wider variety of shapes and sizes than the Bush administration. Mr. Aspin foresees more flexibility for incremental use of U.S. military force in regional trouble spots such as Iraq. Yet, it is arguable whether U.S. troops would deploy anywhere before our intelligence agencies have reported on what to expect. What will permit Defense Secretary Aspin to support these small-scale troop deployments to different regions is good intelligence. The cost of bad intelligence is measured in lives.

In an era of budget austerity, and given the reduction of U.S. troop levels, intelligence

assumes an even more important role as our nation's "first line of defense." Recognizing the increased complexity of intelligence collection in the post-Cold War period, cuts to collection capabilities may result not only in lost lives, but lost policy opportunities and greater military expenditures. Since the Intelligence Community only months ago implemented its task force recommendations, we should allow for gradual—not impetuous—change. I have always advocated evolution instead of revolution.

Working closely with the intelligence community, we can make some responsible, informed cuts where appropriate, always mindful not to hurt capabilities. The Democrats have arrived in Washington sorely tempted to make deep cuts to intelligence; I sincerely hope that prudence, reality and a sense of history will prevent them from doing so. Let us hope they do not repeat past mistakes. As statesman and scholar Abba Eban wrote: "Men and nations behave wisely once they have exhausted all the other alternatives."

NEWSPAPER'S RETRACTION BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, in its February 26-March 4 issue, the Atlanta Business Chronicle issued a front page retraction and apology to Mr. Edward Weidenfeld, an attorney in Washington, DC. The Chronicle had implied in an op-ed piece dated November 27, 1992, that Mr. Weidenfeld had engaged in misconduct while dealing with the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD].

Earlier, the Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, which I chaired in previous sessions of the Congress, conducted a serious and thorough investigation of waste, fraud, abuse, and political influence-peddling at HUD under former Secretary Samuel Pierce.

In pursuing stories as fast-moving and complicated as the HUD scandal, newspapers and other media sometimes make mistakes. To the Chronicle's credit, it has admitted that it erred in its editorial about Mr. Weidenfeld's dealings with HUD in this matter. In the interest of fairness, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the Chronicle's retraction.

RETRACTION

We wish to retract any suggestion in a November 27, 1992, op-ed piece entitled "Jack Kemp's Difficult Choice," that Washington, D.C. attorney, Edward L. Weidenfeld, or Akron, Ohio developer, Steven M. Botnick, engaged in any misconduct or used political influence in their dealings with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The op-ed piece involved a HUD/FHA-insured loan with respect to a project in Savannah developed by a partnership involving Messrs. Weidenfeld and Botnick. The op-ed piece was based on incomplete information from HUD documents, and neither Messrs. Weidenfeld and Botnick nor the HUD officials with the most complete information about this matter were interviewed prior to publication. Since the publication date, HUD sources have told the Chronicle that the project does not involve any issue of fraud,

waste or breach of ethics and that most of the partnership's difference with HUD have been resolved in favor of Mr. Weidenfeld and Mr. Botnick. Any statements in the op-ed piece that may have given the impression that Mr. Weidenfeld or Mr. Botnick engaged in misconduct or that political influence was brought to bear on HUD were in error and are now retracted.

It is not the Chronicle's policy to publish front page corrections, but in this instance the Chronicle was furnished incomplete information we now believe was misleading. The Chronicle apologizes to Mr. Weidenfeld and Mr. Botnick.

WHY WE HAVE A "CREDIT CRUNCH"

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a copy of the following letter, which was sent to my constituents by a local commercial bank. Can there be any wonder Americans are outraged at the unnecessary redtape and bureaucracy that attend applying for a loan?

DECEMBER 28, 1992.

Re: Phase I Site Assessment Report.

Mr. PAUL BENDER,

Hobby Shack,

Fountain Valley, CA.

DEAR PAUL: Our Environmental Services Department has reviewed your Phase I Site Assessment Report and has raised several issues. Most of them relate to the standard CNB guidelines for conducting preliminary site assessments. The following items need to be addressed before we can finalize our evaluation of the subject site.

(1) The CNB project numbers are missing from the front cover of the report and, therefore, it is difficult to correlate the report to the appropriate file. In fact, report is missing a front cover altogether and is not even bound for ease of handling. The report needs to be resubmitted with a cover page with the appropriate project numbers, as specified above, and the report should be bound.

(2) There is no Executive Summary to summarize and highlight any pertinent points from the investigation. Also, due to a lack of section headers, the report is difficult to follow. The report must be resubmitted with a one-page Executive Summary highlighting important aspects of this investigation.

(3) There is no "Table of Contents" to indicate where each section is in the report. The new report must have a "Table of Contents".

(4) There is no List of Figures, Tables and Appendices. The new report must have a List of Figures and Tables.

(5) There is no information on the previous owners of the site (if any) and, in fact, there was no historical investigation conducted into the Chain of Ownership of the subject site. Further investigation is warranted.

(6) There is no information on the storage and handling of flammable liquids, such as the fuel for model airplane engines. It is required by CNB guidelines that the storage and handling of hazardous materials be reviewed at the subject site and comments made as to the adequacy of the procedures in place at the subject site. Further information is necessary, with photographs showing the storage areas for hazardous materials, if any.

(7) Some of the lists that were reviewed for this report have been updated and renamed; this Consultant should update his reports to reflect such changes in the industry. For example, the Bond Expenditure Plan sites were known as BEP sites. This list has now been renamed to the Annual Work Plan. Also, the Abandoned Sites Program Information System, formerly known as ASPIS, is now called Calsites. The new report should be amended to reflect these changes.

(8) A brief reference is made to reviewing aerial photographs; however, the specific dates, flight numbers, and the specific visual observations made from each photograph is not included. The information on the older photographs viewed is also missing. If a full historical investigation was not made, important information on sporadic illegal uses of the site can be missed. Further investigation is warranted.

(9) There was no mention of research into the Well Investigation Program (WIP) to determine if any of the wells, within a one-mile radius, were known to be contaminated. Further investigation is warranted.

(10) There was no research conducted into the types of crops grown on the subject site, the years they were grown, and the types of pesticides used during those years. The report states that "... the only possible soil contaminate at the property would have been pesticide residue. However, the grading ... would have aerated the soil and caused the residue (if any) to dissipate". However, there is no indication in the report that research was conducted to determine whether the types of pesticides, that were used on the site, are the types of pesticides that dissipate with aeration. Further investigation is warranted.

(11) A comprehensive asbestos bulk survey was required for full appraisal of the property. The Consultant has only sampled the roofing systems, roofing sealant mastic, and suspended ceiling tiles. The report references several types of suspect vinyl floor tile and mastic. In order to fully evaluate the presence of asbestos at the subject site, a full asbestos bulk survey must be completed. The different types of vinyl floor tile and mastic must be sampled. In addition, the drywall material, drywall butt joint compound, and the drywall corner joint compound must be tested for asbestos content. Also, the base flashings on the roof do not appear to have been tested. We need the new base flashing and old base flashing to be tested separately, to determine which materials (if any) contain asbestos. Finally, the sample locations are not shown on the site drawing. These items need to be addressed in the new report, including the sample references on a site drawing.

(12) Of a lesser concern are the spelling mistakes and omissions from the report. On Page 1 there is an "s" missing from the word "material"; this statement is referring to the materials used in the construction of the building. The word is used in the singular form, whereas a building is built with many different types of material's. Also, from the same paragraph, the word "site" is missing from the last line. The sentence ends "... which could impact the subject." It should end as "... the subject site." On Page 2, the asbestos type and concentration is stated and the type of asbestos is misspelled. The word is spelled "Chrysotile" when it is, in fact, spelled "Chrysotile". On Page 6, the word "site" is once again missing from the end of the paragraph and the sentence ends "... effect upon the subject." These errors need to be addressed in the new report.

(13) The background information on PCB on Page 4 states that the criteria being considered is 50 PPM (parts per million). This is true for Federal Regulations; however, no mention is made of the California Regulations that have a criteria of 5 PPM as being PCB containing. Title 22, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §66699 has classified PCB's as a hazardous waste when the concentrations of this substance are equal to, or greater than, 5mg/l (5 PPM) in liquids or when the total concentrations are equal to, or greater than, 50 mg/kg (50 PPM) in non-liquids. The new report should be updated to indicate these items.

These issues need to be addressed as quickly as possible to facilitate finalization of our analysis. Therefore, immediate attention to these issues would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

BANK VICE PRESIDENT.

OUTING JULIUS CAESAR

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, across our Nation the debate is raging over President Clinton's plan to issue an Executive order rescinding the military ban on homosexuals.

One columnist, writing for the St. Louis Post Dispatch went so far as to accuse me of trying to "out" Julius Caesar after I indicated that two of the greatest generals in history were homosexuals. Apparently, the columnist, Bill McClellan, was awfully anxious to prove Julius Caesar was a heterosexual, and BILL CLAY was wrong about gays in the military. McClellan relied on some pretty bad sources as he sought to prove his position, and later admitted some of his own fallacies.

I would like to reiterate my point. History reveals that homosexuals are as good at soldiering as heterosexuals. There is no fair reason for denying homosexuals the opportunity to serve in the military. Below is the text of a letter which Mr. George Hyram of St. Louis wrote to Mr. McClellan after the columnist seized the issue and attempted to sensationalize on my remarks about the historic role of gays in military service. I believe Mr. Hyram's statement is very valuable in setting the record straight.

Mr. BILL MCCLELLAN,

Journalist, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri.

DEAR BILL. I really believe you owe Congressman Clay a public apology. You accused him, in a recent article, of "outing" Julius Caesar, and implied that there was no justification—either in history or in common decency for the Congressman's having done so.

The fact is, many of his contemporaries knew the young Julius Caesar as a "rake" who apparently took his sexual pleasures extravagantly from both sexes and with uncommon frequency.

Clearly, then, your knowledge of ancient history is narrower than I would have thought. I call your attention to the well-known work of no other than Will Durant who, in his *THE STORY OF MANKIND*, Vol. III, on "Caesar and Christ," had this to say relative to that great Roman general and statesman—the precursor of a whole line of

imperial Caesars and whose very name became synonymous with the title, "king" or "emperor" (Kaiser, Czar, etc):

Page 167: "The youth [Caius Julius Caesar] took readily to oratory and almost lost himself in juvenile authorship. He was saved by being made military aide to Marcus Thermus in Asia. Nicomedes, ruler of Bithynia, took such a fancy to him that Cicero and other gossips later taunted him with having 'lost his virginity to a king.'"

Page 168: "When Cornelia died, he [Caesar] married Pompeia, granddaughter of Sulla. As this was a purely political marriage, he did not scruple to carry on liaisons in the fashion of his time; but in such number and with such ambigendered diversity that Curio (father of his later general) called him 'omnium mulierum vir et omnium virorum mulier'—the husband of every woman and the wife of every man. He would continue these habits in his campaigns. * * *

The historical source for Will Durant's quotations cited above are given by him in that same volume—in numbered notes—as: "Julius" by Suetonius, a Roman biographer and historian who, as private secretary to the Emperor Hadrian, had access to imperial documents and was able to verify the facts in his works. Suetonius' biographies about the twelve rulers of Rome, from Julius Caesar to the Emperor Domitian, contain information that is found nowhere else—much of it in the form of scandalous anecdotes.

Clearly, then, Congressman Bill Clay cannot be accused justifiably of "outing" someone who had already been "outed" approximately two thousand years ago by his own contemporaries and later by a historian not too far from his times. Without doubt, the great Caesar's bi-sexuality was, apparently, quite well known to many in ancient Rome. We are told, he was widely and deeply hated for its excessiveness. Certainly, references to such ambivalence and the extravagance thereof have come down to us in history and in historical commentaries such as Will Durant's.

So, Congressman Clay said no more than what every serious student of ancient history can hardly help learning. He cannot, therefore, be faulted either for historical inaccuracy or for current inappropriateness since this very trait exhibited by Caesar so long ago is now being held up by many as an obvious deterrent to military morale, discipline, and effectiveness.

Bill Clay, in citing this historical fact, did no more than what has become a hallmark of his representation in Congress—that is—to try to set the record straight in matters of great controversy and which have far-reaching national and social significance. This time, as in so many others, he succeeded!

Bill, I believe you are big enough to let the public know in one of your forthcoming columns that you erred in accusing Bill Clay of "outing" a great man long dead and thus unable to defend himself.

Very sincerely,

GEORGE H. HYRAM

CHELSEA'S CHOICE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I find it laudable that President Clinton has uncategorically endorsed the concept of school choice. It is a

bold step to support a policy that Members of his own party have voted down time and time again.

But by choosing to send his young daughter, Chelsea, to a private junior high school rather than to one run by the District of Columbia, he has provided a shining example of why all American parents should be given the right to decide where their children go to school. He believes that she will receive a better education in the setting of a private school than she would in the District school system. Unquestionably, he should have that right.

As her parents, the President and First Lady can and should evaluate their options and decide which school best serves Chelsea's needs. Whether it is public or private, religious or secular, they are completely within their rights to enroll their daughter where they wish.

Unfortunately, many other parents do not have that same ability. Forced to pay taxes to support public schools, they often cannot afford to also pay tuition at a private institution. Without a choice, their children must then attend a local public school, simply because of its geographic proximity, with no attention whatsoever to whether it meets their needs and desires. It is high time that we correct this unfair double standard.

The President's family is lucky to have the wherewithal which allows them to choose schools without concern about the cost of tuition. Whether through magnet schools, vouchers, or other school choice programs, all Americans should be given that same choice.

I am submitting an editorial from the Orange and Blue Observer, a student run newspaper at the University of Illinois, which makes a convincing argument in favor of school choice. I hope both opponents and proponents of choice programs will read the article. As it so eloquently points out, when choosing schools for our children, we should all have the same options enjoyed by our President.

CHELSEA'S CHOICE

On Inauguration Day, it is appropriate to reflect upon an aspect of the new Administration that is of interest to all University of Illinois students: its views on education. For the past couple months, president-elect Bill Clinton has enjoyed the 'honeymoon' period customary to incoming presidents. From the media's viewpoint the new president represents 'change.' Unfortunately, his education policies can be described as 'business as usual.'

The glaring example which illustrates the hypocrisy of liberals is the issue of school choice. Chelsea Clinton, daughter of our new president, will attend the prestigious Sidwell Friends School in northwest Washington. It is supposed to be one of the best schools in the area, and should be, considering that tuition is about \$10,600 annually. The controversy revolves around the fact that Bill Clinton spent the better part of 1992 claiming that he was a great believer in the public school system. During the Democratic primaries, he chastised some of his challengers because they sent their kids to private schools, whereas Chelsea then attended a public school in Little Rock. The junior Senator from Illinois, another booster of public education (for others), plans to enroll her son in a private school as well.

There is no real reason that the Clintons (or Brauns) should not send their child to a private school. The school system in Wash-

ington D.C. is one of the worst in the country, so it makes sense that she attend a private school. This is where the hypocrisy comes in. Most Democrats, including Clinton, oppose a system of true school choice, which would include nonpublic alternatives. For those unfamiliar with the subject, such a plan would give every family a voucher for each child, to be used for primary or secondary education. Each family could shop around for the best school for their child. If the local public school were unsafe or no good, they could use a voucher to send their kid to another school, public or private. Public schools would be forced to compete for students and funds. If nobody wanted to go to a substandard school, it would have to shut down.

Consider one success story of America—higher education. Students from all over the world come to American institutions. Public and private, religious and secular institutions all draw students. Needy students receive financial aid. And most importantly, there exists a broad range of options. Now imagine if the university system were run like the public schools. All students from southern Illinois would attend school at SIU, students in Chicago would all go to UIC, et cetera. That would not make sense; nor does the present arrangement for primary and secondary education. A school choice program would be limited geographically, of course, but the concept is the same.

The main argument opponents use against vouchers is that they would benefit rich families, while making many struggling public schools weaker, hurting poor students as the public schools become even worse. This logic is fallacious. In fact, the opposite would happen. Poor students would not be forced to go to a nearby public school if it is shoddy. They could use their voucher (paid for by the same tax dollars that fund the current system) to attend a different school, public or private, that would educate them. The voucher system is designed to help poor families. Rich families like the Clintons already have school choice.

Another argument is that vouchers will cause racial separation. All the white kids will flee the public schools as soon as they can. It is hard to make the case that inner city schools are currently integrated, but this again is flawed thinking. Vouchers would be handed out to everybody, regardless of color. This would make Asian-Americans, African-Americans, European-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Native-Americans, and non-citizens equal because the vouchers would be in the same amount. The average Washington, D.C. kid might not be able to afford the \$10,600 tab at Sidwell Friends when the average voucher would be around \$3,750. But that does not mean that the voucher could not be used for a less expensive private, parochial, or public school. It does mean that the government will no longer tell poor families where they must send their kids to school. Students and parents who are serious about getting an education, poor or affluent, will gravitate toward the better schools. The other schools must then get their act together or go out of business.

Most University of Illinois students are lucky that their high schools provided enough of an education to prepare them for college. Unfortunately, most inner city kids do not have that option. Many inner city schools are riddled with drugs and violence. Many adults complain that the kids who drop out deserve poverty. They say that these kids should stay in school, get a di-

ploma, and pull themselves up by their bootstraps. The problem is that many of the inner city schools are very poor, because of discipline problems and other reasons not necessarily under the control of the teachers. That is why a large percentage of the teachers in the Chicago public school system send their kids to private schools. They know, as do the Clintons, that private education works. The fact that so many private schools exist in the face of competition from 'free' public schools is prima facie proof of their success. A person who happens to live in a bad school district should not be forced to receive a bad education if he wants to get ahead. School choice means that all those who want to succeed will have a chance.

During his acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention, Bill Clinton said he wanted change. He also said he believed in a place called Hope. If he really believes in change and instilling 'hope' in the American youth, he will confront the teachers unions (who donated to Clinton and vigorously oppose choice) and propose a school voucher system open to all schools. This country is moving toward privatization for many government monopolies such as waste disposal and road cleaning. This has made the services cheaper and more efficient. The same could happen to public schools. The money spent will be used more efficiently and the service will become better. A voucher system may change the nature of public schools as we know them, but it will make our education system stronger. In time, all willing students will be able to graduate from high school well-educated.

THE JUSTICE FOR WARDS COVE WORKERS ACT

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, we are here today to once again try to provide justice to the 2,000 Asian Pacific American and Native Alaskan workers to whom justice was ironically denied in the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

Seventy of my colleagues and I are reintroducing the Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act. We introduced this legislation in the last session of Congress, and when the session ended, it was awaiting a vote in the Senate and in two House committees. This legislation is very straightforward: It would strike section 402(b), the special interest provision in the Civil Rights Act of 1991, that exempts the pending case of Wards Cove Packing Co. versus Atonio from coverage under the act. Our bill will restore the spirit and meaning of civil rights to the Wards Cove workers who have been fighting for justice for 19 years and did not deserve the discriminatory treatment that they got from their Government. This is an extremely unfair and incredible exemption that applies to one company only in the entire United States, the Wards Cove Packing Co., a company which has fought relentlessly to avoid a court case on the merits.

One of the plaintiffs in this case, Frank Atonio, is my constituent. Let me tell you a little bit about his struggle and this case. In 1974, Mr. Atonio and other seasonal cannery

workers at the Wards Cove Packing Co. in Alaska filed suit charging discrimination in hiring by the company for skilled noncannery jobs. Practically all of the cannery workers were minorities, but most of the higher paid noncannery workers were white. Three years before, in 1971, the Supreme Court had ruled in the landmark decision, *Griggs versus Duke Power*, that employment practices which had a disparate impact on minorities violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964 if an employer could not justify them in terms of business necessity.

When the Federal district court failed to apply the *Griggs* standard to most of Wards Cove's discriminatory practices, the court of appeals reversed the decision and ordered the district court to require the company to justify them. Those practices included hiring for cannery and noncannery jobs through separate channels, requiring employees to wear racially coded identification tags to maintain segregation, and maintaining segregated housing and eating facilities at the canneries. If the Wards Cove Packing Co. had been able to show adequate justification, the case would have been tried on the merits and we would not be here today. But, instead of trying to justify its practices, the company appealed the case to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court's 1989 ruling in favor of Wards Cove changed the standards for disparate-impact cases, and led to a national effort to codify the employment discrimination standards of *Griggs* versus *Duke Power*, and other Supreme Court decisions prior to Wards Cove versus Atonio.

The Civil Rights Act of 1991 was intended to reverse that decision and others that had restricted the ability of workers to fight against discrimination in the workplace. The act was meant to protect workers just like those at Wards Cove, and it does so. However, a last minute amendment, added to the Senate bill, excluded the 2,000 Asian Pacific American and Native Alaskan workers who brought this case and who have fought 19 years for justice. The amendment serves to protect the defendant, Wards Cove Packing Co., in this case at the expense of the workers, and that is simply wrong.

There is no justification for this exemption. The lawyers for Wards Cove argue that they should be exempt because otherwise their case will be a test case tried under a new legal standard. However, the reality is that their case would be tried under the original *Griggs* standard that they have fought so long and so hard and spent so much money trying to evade. Their case would be tried under the standard that existed and applied in 1974 when Frank Atonio first began this case—and that standard that has applied since the Civil Rights Act of 1991 was signed into law. The lawyers for the Wards Cove Packing Co. do not want this case tried under that standard because they know what Justice Stevens said about conditions at the cannery in 1974—that they bear an unsettling resemblance to aspects of a plantation economy.

Removal of the Wards Cove exemption by this legislation neither ends the litigation in favor of the workers, nor interferes with the larger question of the retroactivity of the Civil Rights Act of 1991. The Supreme Court has recently decided to take cases to decide the question of retroactivity.

If we do not remove this exemption, the message we send to Frank Atonio and all workers throughout this country is that we believe in civil rights, but not if you work for a company that is rich enough and powerful enough to keep your case tied up for 19 years, to persuade Senators to give you special exemptions, and to hire lobbyists to argue your cause here in Washington, DC.

Frank Atonio and his fellow workers have waited 19 years for justice. They have heard a lot of excuses from the last administration and Congress about why it has been denied to them. But there are no more excuses today. In his campaign, President Clinton made a commitment to support the repeal of the Wards Cove exemption. President Clinton's continuing support is set forth in a letter he has sent to us today. A copy of the President's letter follows these remarks. I thank President Clinton for his support and for putting civil rights before politics.

We are here today to tell Mr. Atonio and his fellow workers that their faith in Government and their country is not misplaced, and that we will do everything we can to right this egregious wrong and restore the principles of fairness and equal justice under the law.

Since the beginning of my efforts to strike section 402(b) from the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the help and involvement of other Members of Congress has been invaluable. I would especially like to thank Representative Don EDWARDS, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, for all that he has done. I would also like to thank Representatives ROBERT MATSUI, NORMAN MINETA, PATSY MINK, NEIL ABERCROMBIE, ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, and CRAIG WASHINGTON for the leadership roles they have taken in working for the successful passage of this legislation.

*I would also like to thank all of the civil rights groups and Asian Pacific American organizations who have supported this legislation and have worked tirelessly to bring this issue to the attention of all Americans. In particular, my thanks to Stephen Chin of the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association, Karen Narasaki of the Japanese-American Citizens League, and Daphne Kwok of the Organization of Chinese Americans.

The letter follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 2, 1993.

Hon. JIM McDERMOTT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE McDERMOTT: I am writing to express my strong support for the "Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act," which you are re-introducing today. This important piece of legislation will overturn the unfair exemption of the original plaintiffs in the *Wards Cove Packing Co. v. Antonio* case from coverage under the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

The Civil Rights Act of 1991 was passed to overturn a series of controversial Supreme Court decisions that made it more difficult for victims of discrimination to challenge employers' discriminatory practices. Congress found that the decision weakened the scope and effectiveness of Federal civil rights protection. Chief among these decisions was *Wards Cove Packing Co. v. Antonio*, yet the Act exempts the very 2,000 Americans who sought relief in the original case.

America is a nation of great diversity, founded on the principle of equality before the law. It is contrary to all of our ideas to exclude any American from the protection of our civil rights laws.

I am committed to removing this exemption. I appreciate your hard work on this issue.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

JEWISH HERITAGE WEEK

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, once again I am pleased to have the opportunity to sponsor legislation commemorating "Jewish Heritage Week." The bill recognizes the rich culture, heritage, and traditions of Jewish Americans, and notes the many contributions made by American Jews to this Nation.

The legislation designates April 25 through May 2, 1993, and April 10 through April 17, 1994, as "Jewish Heritage Week," noting in particular the celebration of Israel's Independence Day during these periods. The months of April and May are of particular significance in the Jewish calendar, in which the ancient celebration of Passover as well as other dates of importance take place.

This year, the long awaited Holocaust Memorial Museum will open near the Mall here in Washington, DC. This effort has evolved over more than a decade, and construction is nearing completion. For the first time, the "Days of Remembrance" ceremony will take place at the museum soon after it opens to the public in April, rather than in our Capitol rotunda as has been the practice.

Additionally, this year commemorates as well the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, in which so many valiant men and women courageously deterred the Nazi's liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto. Despite insurmountable odds, they were able to hold off these forces of evil for several weeks, and their courage in the face of such evil is most deserving of special recognition. Indeed, the theme of Jewish Heritage Week this year is the anniversary of the uprising.

Mr. Speaker, it is troubling that we continue to witness anti-Semitism and violence against foreigners in parts of Europe. Such activities have no place in the United States. Commemoration of Jewish Heritage Week will place Congress and the American people squarely on the side of tolerance and intergroup understanding. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join in sponsoring this measure, and insert the text of the resolution, in full, at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

H.J. RES. —

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Whereas April 26, 1993 and April 14, 1994 mark the forty-fifth and forty-sixth anniversaries of the founding of the State of Israel;

Whereas the months of April and May contain events of major significance in the Jewish calendar, including Passover, the fiftieth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

and the opening of the Holocaust Memorial Museum in 1993 in Washington, DC, Holocaust Memorial Day and Jerusalem Day;

Whereas the Congress recognizes that an understanding of the heritage of all ethnic groups in the Nation contributes to the unity of this Nation and,

Whereas understanding among ethnic groups in this Nation may be advanced further through an appreciation of the culture, history and traditions of the Jewish community and the contributions of the Jewish people to this Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the weeks of April 25 through May 2, 1993, and April 10 through April 17, 1994, are designated as "Jewish Heritage Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States, departments and agencies of State and local governments, and interested organizations to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies activities, and programs.

ATHAN "SOCO" CATJAKIS—PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to one of the finest public servants I have been fortunate to know during my years as an elected official. He is Athan Catjakis of Springfield, MA. "Soco" Catjakis, as he is known to everyone, has had a long and interesting career in politics in the Springfield area. Earlier this year he retired as the State representative in the general court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the Ninth Hampden District, which includes my neighborhood in Springfield. It has been an honor to have Soco Catjakis as my State representative.

In his 8 years as a representative, and also during the 5 years he served as executive assistant to former Representative Arthur McKenna from the same seat, Soco Catjakis became known for outstanding constituent service. In fact, helping people has been a lifelong concern of Soco's. He has been involved with community activities all his life and served 5 years (1973-78) as the top aide to former Springfield Mayor William C. Sullivan.

Mr. Speaker, Soco Catjakis provided constituent service far beyond what is required or expected. For example, he personally got involved in housing cases and would not rest until he found a decent place for a needy person to live. He often gave rides to Boston from Springfield for people going to a hospital for medical tests. If a constituent dropped into his statehouse office, Soco would often leave his desk so that the person could use the phone. No one who ever called his home, at any hour, was ever told that it was a bad time to call. His wonderful wife, Helen, shares Soco's enthusiasm for the details of constituent service. There are hundreds of similar stories about Soco Catjakis. He is truly a public servant who stays close to his roots. Many public officials view constituent service as a type of drudgery necessary for reelection; not Soco

Catjakis—he found joy in doing the smallest of things for the people he served. Although he is now out of elected office, I am sure that people are continuing to call Soco for assistance in a wide range of areas. Additionally, Soco continues to serve on the board of a number of community organizations. His voice will continue to be heard in Springfield and the surrounding area.

Soco Catjakis was also much more than a fine provider of constituent service. He also made his mark in Boston as a legislator. He served as vice chairman of the Health Care Committee and has spent the past few years examining the problem of skyrocketing health costs. The expansion and improvement of Springfield's Mercy Hospital also received Soco's day-to-day attention. His service on the Ways and Means Committee helped him express the tax concerns of the Ninth District to those in Boston.

Mr. Speaker, when paying tribute to a someone you know in public life, there is the temptation to merely list the accomplishments of that person. I have tried to present an outline of Soco's life here, but it is difficult to give you a real feel for the man. Let me say simply that Soco Catjakis is the most genuine person I have encountered in public life. He truly cares about people and everyone he has touched will never forget him. I am honored to call Soco Catjakis my friend. I wish Soco, Helen, and sons Christopher and Charles the best of luck in the years ahead.

THANKS TO VADEN RIGGS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a few minutes to recognize Vaden Riggs' distinguished career of service to the people and children of San Lorenzo, CA.

Mrs. Riggs accomplished much over her 35½ years of dedicated service to the San Lorenzo Unified School District.

For the past 12 years she served as the assistant principal for the San Lorenzo Adult School. Mrs. Riggs has helped many "at risk" students and students over the age of 18 return to school to obtain a high school diploma. She was also the administrator in charge of independent studies and home school alternative programs. For several years, she has served the Association of California School Administrators as chairperson for the region awards committee.

Prior to serving the San Lorenzo Adult School, she spent 23½ years as an English teacher at San Lorenzo High School, encouraging students to master and appreciate the English language.

The people of San Lorenzo will sorely miss this dedicated woman who spent her life serving the educational needs of society with her expertise of the English language, and counseling abilities.

CLEARCUTTING OUR NATIONAL FORESTS CLEARLY HAS TO STOP

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation which I sponsored in the 102d Congress. The Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act of 1993 would—like its predecessor H.R. 1969—prohibit clearcutting and other methods of even-age management, the most devastating systems of continuous logging ever devised. Even-age causes heavy soil erosion, nutrient loss, reduction of native diversity and inner-forest wildlife, and impairment of recreation activities, hunting and fishing.

There is general consensus that the devastation wrought by clearcutting rainforests around the world particularly in the world's largest remaining rainforest—the Amazon—is appalling. Every year, forested acreage the size of Pennsylvania is clearcut in Brazil.

But we also clearcut right here in our own national forests and on other public lands. Last year, the Forest Service allowed 283,061 acres in our national forests to be clearcut.

Most Americans probably have the same misconception I once did—that the U.S. Forest Service's mission is to protect and conserve our national forests. In fact, it is a timber plantation management agency. Under its plan, every tree on every acre of national forest land not protected by Federal legislation or regulation will be clearcut within an estimated 16 to 24 years.

This is true despite substantial evidence that selection management—selective cutting of individual trees, leaving the canopy and undergrowth relatively undisturbed—is more cost-efficient and has a higher benefit/cost ratio than clearcutting and replanting. Studies show that selection management produces more sawlogs per acre, higher incomes, and more jobs for lumbermen. Clearly we would have more abundant forests with selection management than clearcutting permits.

The Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act would ban clearcutting in its various forms, including heavy salvage, large group, seed tree and shelterwood logging. Last year, 12 days before the hearing on my bill, the chief of the Forest Service directed a reduction of 70 percent in clearcutting, but permitted the other forms of even-age to continue. A mere shift from clearcutting to other forms of even-age management produces the same harmful results.

My proposal is aimed at protecting the diversity in our Nation's forests, and the habitats they provide to wildlife, while allowing reasonable forest management activities to achieve this end.

New features in this year's bill include:

First, a provision to reactivate the committee of scientists to provide independent scientific advice to the Secretary of Agriculture on forest biodiversity and on logging systems. Members of the committee would be appointed from the private sector, other than the timber industry.

Second, a ban on the construction of roads in roadless areas currently designated under

the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation program of 1979, in order to neutralize the impact of any new road construction in shifting from clearcutting policies to selection management in roadless areas.

Third, a repeal of section 701(b) in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 that made the remedies of that act subordinate to the looser provisions of prior laws, particularly those governing Oregon and California Railroad Revested Grants Lands.

The Environmental Policy Institute, Friends of the Earth and numerous grassroots groups and Audubon chapters support this legislative initiative. Last year, the Sierra Club permitted its regional groups to endorse my bill, which many did. In addition, the attached list of business groups, hunting clubs and conservation groups make up the Save America's Forests Coalition, who—along with the Forest Reform Network of Texas—has made my bill one of their top priorities.

I hope you will join me in supporting this important bill.

SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS COALITION MEMBER GROUPS AND BUSINESSES, FEBRUARY 2, 1993

GROUP MEMBERS

Wrangell Resources Council, AK.
Concerned Citizens of Hot Springs, AR.
Defenders of the Ouachita Forest, AR.
Eager Beavers, AR.
Malvern Earth Day Committee, AR.
Mena Nature Club, AR.
Newton County Wildlife Association, AR.
Ouachita Garden Club, AR.
Scott County Organization to Protect the Environment, AR.
Green Fire Project, AZ.
Sky-Island Alliance, AZ.
Wildlife Damage Review, AZ.
Friends of Clayoquot Sound, BC.
Alliance for a Paving Moratorium, CA.
Assoc. of Sierra Club Members for Environm Ethics, CA.
Bay Area Action, CA.
California Environmental Project, CA.
Earth Island Action Group, CA.
EarthSave, CA.
Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC), CA.
Esalen Institute, CA.
Forests Forever, CA.
Hyampom School K-3, CA.
Int'l Society for the Preservation of Tropical Rainforests, CA.
Lifeweb, CA.
Mendocino Environmental Center, CA.
North Coast Greens, CA.
Rainforest Action Network, CA.
Redwood Coast Watersheds Alliance, CA.
San Diego County Greens, CA.
SFSU Recycle!, CA.
Sierra Club San Diego Chapter, CA.
The Fabulous Group, CA.
The Willits Environmental Center, CA.
Timber Industry Members for the Environment, CA.
Voice of the Environment, CA.
Western Wolves, CA.
Whitney Key Club, CA.
Youth for Environmental Sanity (YES!) Tour, CA.
Ancient Forest Rescue Colorado, CO.
Fort Collins Rainforest Action Group, CO.
Lighthawk, CO.
Wilderness Defense!, CO.
Griswold High School Environmental Club, CT.
Friends of Animals, DC.
Friends of the Earth, DC.
George Washington University Students Environ Action, DC.

Greenpeace USA, DC.
 People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, DC.
 Potomac Valley Greens Network, DC.
 Delaware Valley Rainforest Action Group, DE.
 SEACret, DE.
 Environmental Design, FL.
 Friends of the Mountain, GA.
 Georgia Earth Alliance, GA.
 Rabun County Coalition to Save America's Forests, GA.
 Idaho Conservation League, ID.
 Idaho Sportsman's Coalition, ID.
 Normal Environmental Action Coalition, IL.
 Regional Association of Concerned Environmentalists, IL.
 Shawnee Defense Fund, IL.
 Whitmore's Recycle/Refuse, IL.
 Groundwork, IN.
 Heartwood, IN.
 Hoosier Environmental Council, IN.
 Hope Club/Floyd Central High School, IN.
 Protect Our Woods, IN.
 Appalachia Science in the Public Interest, KY.
 University of Kentucky S.A.V.E., KY.
 Earth Works, MA.
 Gaia Institute, MA.
 Green Earth Movement, MA.
 Green Sangha Divinity School, MA.
 National Toxics Campaign, MA.
 Allemon Wilderness Group, MD.
 Alley Cat Allies, MD.
 Anacostia Watershed Society, MD.
 Artists Protecting Earth, MD.
 Ecological Community Outreach Services, MD.
 First Presbyterian Eco-Justice Committee, MD.
 Fund for Animals, MD.
 Goddard Conservation Association, MD.
 Grassroots Coalition for Environ & Economic Justice, MD.
 Maryland Advocates for public Lands, MD.
 SEAC/University of Maine/Forest Committee, ME.
 University of Maine SEAC, ME.
 Rainforest Action Movement, MI.
 Save America's Forests & Environment, MI.
 AH-KE Environmental Society, MN.
 Minnesota Public Interest Research Group (MPIRG), MN.
 Gateway Green Alliance, MO.
 Heartland All Species Project, MO.
 Heartwood of Mid-Missouri, MO.
 Alliance for the Wild Rockies, MT.
 American Wildlands, MT.
 Cold Mountains, Cold Swan, MT.
 Friends of the Wild Swan, MT.
 Greater Yellowstone Coalition, MT.
 Appalachian State University S.A.V.E., NC.
 Carnivore Preservation Trust, NC.
 Center for Reflection on the Second Law, NC.
 Divers Alert Network, NC.
 Haw River Assembly, NC.
 Jacksonville High Environmental Club, NC.
 Katuah Journal, NC.
 SouthPAW, NC.
 Student Environmental Action Coalition—SEAC, NC.
 WOLF, NH.
 Bushwackers Hiking Club, NJ.
 Hillside Elementary School & PTA, NJ.
 MAMS Environmental Club, NJ.
 Montclair State College Conservation Club, NJ.
 Rainforest Relief, NJ.
 SAVE, NJ.
 Students for Environmental Awareness, NJ.

Whippany High School SEEK, NJ.
 East Fork Preservation Coalition, NM.
 Forest Guardians, NM.
 Forest Trust, NM.
 Friends of the Owls, NM.
 Hawkwatch International, NM.
 Jemez Action Group, NM.
 La Comunidad, NM.
 LightHawk, NM.
 3rd Graders at Ethical Cultural School, NY.
 Brockport Environmental Action Network, NY.
 Citizens Planning Board, NY.
 Cornell Greens, NY.
 Delaware-Otsego Audubon Society, NY.
 Earth Matters, NY.
 Eco-Action, NY.
 Federal Land Action Group, NY.
 Finger Lakes Wild, NY.
 Herkimer County Environmental Action, NY.
 Huntington Audubon Society, NY.
 Nassau/Suffolk Neighborhood Network, NY.
 North Fork Environmental Council, NY.
 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Plants, NY.
 Rainforest Action Group, NY.
 Rebels With a Cause, NY.
 Solar Coalition, NY.
 Friends of the Wetlands, OH.
 Save Our Forests Campaign, OH.
 Waynesville Ecology Club, OH.
 Eco Law Institute Inc., OK.
 Native Americans for a Clean Environment, OK.
 Ancient Forest Hikes, OR.
 Blue Mt Biodiversity Project, OR.
 Citizens Interested in Bull Run, Inc., OR.
 Friends of Elk River, OR.
 Friends of the Breitenbush Cascades, OR.
 Friends of the Coquille River, OR.
 Headwaters, OR.
 Hells Canyon Preservation Cl, OR.
 Kalmiopsis Audubon, OR.
 Marys Peak Alliance, OR.
 Native Forest Council, OR.
 Rest the West, OR.
 Siskiyou Regional Education Project—Lou Gold, OR.
 Tenmile Creek Association, OR.
 The Survival Center, OR.
 Waldo Wilderness Council, OR.
 Earthlust, PA.
 Eco-Action, PA.
 Eye Openers, PA.
 Lafayette College Environ Awareness and Protection, PA.
 Palisades ECO Club, PA.
 Philly Clean Water Action, PA.
 School of Living, PA.
 SEAC of Carnegie Mellon University, PA.
 Student Earth Action League, PA.
 Student Environmental Team, PA.
 Susquehanna University SEAC, PA.
 AFSEEE-Andrew Pickens Chapter, SC.
 Furman University EAG, SC.
 South Carolina Coastal Conservation League, SC.
 Students Allied for a Greener Earth, SC.
 Americans for a Clean Environment, TN.
 RAG of Middle Tennessee, TN.
 Tennessee Valley Energy Coalition, TN.
 Central Distance Riders, TX.
 Federal Forest Reform, TX.
 Texas Committee on Natural Resources, TX.
 Texas Environmental Action Coalition, TX.
 Great Old Broads for Wilderness, UT.
 Dolphin Rescue Brigade, VA.
 Earth Training Systems, VA.
 Green Coalition, VA.

Northern Virginia Greens, VA.
 Student Environmental Action Coalition, VA.
 Tree-Action, VA.
 University of Virginia Greens, VA.
 Virginians For Wilderness, VA.
 Voices For Animals, VA.
 ALARM/Biodiversity Liberation Front, VT.
 Arctic to Amazonia Alliance, VT.
 Catalyst, VT.
 Preserve Appalachian Wilderness, VT.
 Vermont Student Environmental Program, VT.
 Ancient Forest Chautauqua, WA.
 Friends of the Trees Society, WA.
 Greater Ecosystem Alliance, WA.
 Inland Empire Public Lands Council, WA.
 North Cascades Audubon Society, WA.
 Crusade 2000, WI.
 Legislative Action Network, WI.
 Oshkosh SEAC, WI.
 National Sacrifice Zone, WV.
 Stump Creek Radio, WV.
 Jackson Hole Alliance for Responsible Planning, WY.
 Total groups, 211.
 Total individuals represented, 2,177,772

BUSINESS MEMBERS

Ned Ludd Books, AZ.
 Appropriate Designs Construction, CA.
 C2 H2 Ltd., CA.
 CompuClassics, CA.
 Conservatree Paper Corporation, CA.
 Dilworth Software, Inc., CA.
 Eco Ed, CA.
 Environmental Resource Project, CA.
 Real Goods, CA.
 Smith and Hawken, CA.
 Tips & Associates, CA.
 Dick Business Enterprises, CO.
 Jim Morris Environmental T-shirts, CO.
 Rising Sun Enterprises, CO.
 The Runner Up Shop, CT.
 CEHP Incorporated, DC.
 Metnet, DC.
 GreenDisk, DC.
 Earthly Wonders, DE.
 Hollywood Heart Surgery, FL.
 Wilderness Southeast, Inc., GA.
 Dr. MJ Caire, Obstetrics and Gynecology, LA.
 Atlantic Recycled Paper Co., MD.
 EcoPrint, MD.
 GreenGoods, MD.
 Qualitas Software, MD.
 Stone Mountain Improvements, MD.
 Tilbury House Publishers, ME.
 Video Productions-UK, MO.
 Still Point International, NH.
 Campmor, NJ.
 Emerald Green Sound Productions, NM.
 Crusader Glass & Design, NY.
 Earth Television Network, NY.
 Human-i-Tees, NY.
 John Rossi Company, Inc., NY.
 The Caucus Partnership, NY.
 The Foghorn, NY.
 Ranpak Corp., OH.
 Boltman's Nursery, Inc., OR.
 Wild Oregon Images, OR.
 Al-Len Pattern Company, PA.
 Earth's Keepers, RI.
 Environmentally Yours, SC.
 Educational Video Network, TX.
 Dream Garden Press, UT.
 Atlantic Futon, VA.
 Crazy Horse Studio, VA.
 Prentiss Associates, WA.
 Earth Care Paper Co., WI.
 Future is Now Recycling, WI.
 Solar Age Press, WV.
 Total business, 51.
 Total individuals represented, 10,370.

Grand total groups & businesses, 262.
Grand total, individuals represented,
2,188,142.

**TOWN OF STANFORD, NY,
CELEBRATES BICENTENNIAL**

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Dutchess County town of Stanford, NY, is celebrating its 200th birthday this year.

It was in 1793 that the New York State Legislature separated Stanford from the town of Washington, which, like Stanford, was part of the early Great Nine Partners Patent.

The town has certainly come a long way from the time of its earliest deed to a settler back in 1749. In 1790, the first national census showed a population of 5,189 inhabitants in the original town of Washington, of whom 78 were slaves. If that population was fairly evenly distributed, there were probably about 2,320 people in the Stanford part of the area.

Actually, Mr. Speaker, you might say that Stanford almost disappeared from the map over the next 140 years. The population actually dwindled to 1,267 by the 1930 census. But then the town started to grow. There were 355 more people by 1960, 800 more between 1960 and 1970, and 1,000 more the next decade.

The first town election was in April 1794. A 1797 map shows that Stanford, besides its first residential dwellings, could boast of a Methodist church, a Baptist meeting house, a doctor, three stores, two taverns, three stills, and a dozen mills. The sawmills especially were kept busy clearing the forests for materials to construct the New England-style clapboard houses that are still common in Stanford.

In the last century, when railroads were a more dominant mode of transportation, many refugees from New York City came to Stanford to escape the heat, making the town an important summer estate center. Some of those early boarding houses are still around.

Farming is still an important part of the Stanford economy, but many residents now commute to a nearby International Business Machines plant and other important businesses.

But I want to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that Stanford has still retained much of its small-town character. It's that character that made America great, and it's what I like about the town.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and other Members to join me in wishing the town of Stanford a happy birthday as it enters its third century.

**LET AMERICANS WHO BOUGHT
INTO THE U.S. SAVINGS SYSTEM
REDEEM THEIR NOTES**

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, thousands of Americans, most of whom are elderly, cur-

rently hold savings notes that are no longer honored by the U.S. Government. Today, I introduced a bill that will allow individuals who still hold these bonds to cash them.

The Postal Savings System was established in post offices in 1911, based on an Act of Congress. The purpose was to get money out of hiding, attract the savings of immigrants who were accustomed to saving at post offices in their native countries and to provide convenient depositories during working hours since post offices were open longer than banks.

Over the years, as people turned increasingly to banks for savings, the Postal Savings System dwindled in popularity. In 1966, Congress terminated the system and transferred the unpaid deposits to the Treasury Department to hold in trust. By an Act of Congress in 1984, any individual still holding a Postal Savings Note was given a year to redeem them for face value. Notices to this effect were placed on post office walls.

Since that year passed, the Treasury Department has received over 2,000 written inquiries and innumerable telephone inquiries from people wishing to cash in their old notes. A standard rejection letter was sent to each.

My legislation is a technical amendment which will extend the statute of limitations for redemption to December 31, 1998. In addition, this bill instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to design and implement a publicity campaign to reach individuals who possess these notes.

I believe that Americans who buy into a savings system provided by the Government should be able to redeem their notes. I urge my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring this legislation.

**BUD HEINSELMAN—FRIEND OF
THE ENVIRONMENT**

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the news of the passing of a true friend of the environment, Miron (Bud) Heinselman. A retired Forest Service employee, Bud Heinselman dedicated his life to protecting our natural resources.

In particular, Bud Heinselman focused his considerable energies on protecting the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness [BWCAW] located in the Superior National Forest of northeastern Minnesota. Bud recognized the immense importance of the BWCA and the threat to this valuable wilderness resource from logging, mining and motorized use.

An expert witness in the lawsuit to stop logging in the BWCA wilderness, Bud retired early from the Forest Service to devote himself full time to protecting this the largest wilderness area east of the Rockies through a new law.

Bud was a leading force in establishing the Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness, a citizens' grassroots organization committed to protecting the BWCA. As the chairman of the Friends, Bud literally moved to Washington,

DC in 1977 in order to shepherd legislation through Congress. It was in that capacity that I met and worked closely with Bud Heinselman.

As a freshman Member of Congress and the only Minnesota Representative serving on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I became intensely involved in the BWCA debate, chairing field hearings in St. Paul and Ely, MI, and participating in the consideration of this important legislation.

Throughout the process, Bud Heinselman was a tireless advocate, a trusted adviser and a personal friend. It was his work and commitment to the Boundary Waters that inspired us all and kept us focused on passing a strong environmental bill. Many times during the process, when others were willing to throw in the towel, Bud Heinselman was there pushing us to act. Bud Heinselman would not let the Congress yield to emotion or political expedience and insisted upon a positive land use policy based on the facts. As a result of his efforts, Congress did pass the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Act. This is the law that today protects the BWCAW.

Following the passage of this law, Bud Heinselman did not rest on his laurels. Instead he threw himself into insuring that the BWCAW law be implemented and the wilderness protected. From Forest Service regulations to the fight for strong acid rain laws, Bud Heinselman put his training and conservation values to practice, becoming an environmental leader.

Among Bud's survivors is his wife and partner, Fran. Bud and Fran worked as a team. Throughout the entire debate on the BWCAW in 1977-78, Fran worked with Bud and kept him going. Their partnership was one built on love and respect, that they have shared with all they have touched. It has been a pleasure for us all to read Bud and Fran's Christmas letters to learn how active they remained and how they still enjoyed the BWCAW.

Mr. Speaker, Bud Heinselman was a major force in protecting the BWCAW. His motivation was not celebrity status nor personal gain. Bud Heinselman was motivated by his deep personal love for this very special resource and the idea of protecting our American natural heritage, our Minnesota wilderness.

In closing, I would like to share with you the words of writer Sig Olson, which could well serve as a reflection of the values and the practices of his good friend, Bud Heinselman:

The preservation of wilderness is more than rocks, trees, beautiful lakes and rivers—it's the salvation of the human soul. It satisfies our hunger to experience the primitive, the natural world.

**LET'S INCREASE PAYMENTS IN
LIEU OF TAXES [PILT]**

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to increase the authorization for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes [PILT] Program by the Consumer Price Index. My

legislation amends the PILT Act of 1976 which partially compensates local governments for the taxes that they would have received for tax-exempt Federal lands within their boundaries.

The authorization for PILT has been at the same level since 1976, and thus these payments are now worth less than half of their original value. This bill would redress that issue and protect future payments.

More than 1,700 counties and some cities and towns in 49 States benefit from this program. Most of these happen to be rural counties whose boundaries contain our national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands. These payments enable these local governments to provide for education, police, transportation, health care, and other essential services. These funds also help these governments provide services to the users of public lands.

I am open to working with their Members of the House and all interested parties to shape this legislation. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the Interior Committee to move this vital legislation.

THE CAPITAL BUDGETING ACT OF 1993

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation to establish a Federal capital budget.

Highways. Federal salaries. Health benefits. Foreign aid. The Federal Government pays for all of these programs through taxes and borrowing.

The Federal Government's unified budget currently makes no distinction between money borrowed for salaries and money borrowed for highways. But all borrowing is not created equal. Borrowing for physical infrastructure can be justified if it pays for itself in the long run by increasing the Nation's wealth and capacity for future economic expansion. Borrowing to meet the day-to-day expenses of Government cannot.

Today I have introduced legislation that would divide the Federal unified budget into an operating budget and a capital budget. The operating budget would include all programs that meet the immediate obligations of running the Government. The capital budget would include long-term, tangible investments in infrastructure. This legislation would direct the operating budget to be balanced, but would allow the Federal Government to borrow money for certain investments in infrastructure that increase the national wealth and contribute to economic growth.

The concept of a Federal capital budget is not new. The budget was expanded in the 1950's to include information on investment spending. Reform in the 1980's required even more investment information in the unified budget. Many other industrialized countries employ a capital budget and businesses and most State and local governments have investment budgets that separate long-term cap-

ital investments from year-to-year operating costs. Individuals and groups as diverse as former OMB Director Richard Darman, the General Accounting Office, and the Progressive Policy Institute have endorsed distinguishing between investment and consumption spending. As a recent GAO report on the harmful effects of the deficit points out,

A new [budget] decisionmaking framework is needed, one in which the choice between consumption and investment spending is highlighted throughout the decision process, rather than being displayed for information purposes after the fact.

Businesses know the difference between borrowing to consume and borrowing to invest. Borrowing is a smart move when the money is used to finance productive investments that help a business modernize its equipment, expand, and become more profitable. But borrowing money to pay salaries or executive bonuses or to send employees to expensive conferences rather than to modernize would be foolish.

I believe the Federal Government should make this same distinction in its budget. By borrowing for current expenses the Government is asking future generations of taxpayers to pay for the cost of running the Government today. But borrowing to invest is different. If the Government passes part of the cost of building a road to future taxpayers, it also gives them something in return—a new highway that will encourage economic development, facilitate commerce, and increase economic growth for years to come.

Instituting a capital budget would force policymakers to decide whether or not each investment is worth borrowing money to finance. In addition, the public would benefit from knowing that the Government's current costs are being paid for and that any borrowing is for investments in the future rather than paying for the present and saddling future generations with bad debt.

Everyone agrees that the United States must make investments that are critical to future economic growth but that the budget deficit must also be reduced. Rather than going from crisis to crisis, the Federal Government should have an institutionalized system of long-term investment planning. Adopting a Federal capital budget would provide such a mechanism.

Mr. Speaker, this is a time of fundamental change in the way Government serves the people. In order to be more responsive to taxpayers' needs and more responsible with taxpayers' money, the Federal Government must reform its budgeting to distinguish between consumption and investment. The legislation I have introduced today would effect this critical change and I encourage my colleagues to support this important budget reform.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF SHELIE LASHAY TURNER

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a

most tragic event which has taken place in the city of Philadelphia. While a cold-blooded murder has taken the life of a gifted and beautiful young woman, nothing can ever take away the memories of Shelie LaShay Turner that her friends and family will cherish forever.

Shelie was a remarkable young woman who never ceased to amaze her teachers and coaches with her speed, persistence, and dedication. As a member of the William Penn Lions High School track team, Shelie was constantly breaking league records, and leaving her competition in the dust. In the words of her track coach, Shelie was "a national class runner", "who never made a big deal out of running or winning. She had that star quality as an athlete and a person." As a senior in high school, Shelie had fine grades, and was hoping to attend college. Her ultimate goal, however, was a chance to compete in the 1996 Olympics.

It is clear, Mr. Speaker, that Shelie was the kind of woman who was accustomed to reaching her goals, no matter how high they might have been. As the captain of the William Penn Lions track team Shelie had broken many league and State records. I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that Shelie accomplished these tremendous feats in a high school program that does not even have its own track. The girls trained on the streets of Philadelphia, running around the perimeters of public housing developments. In her typically optimistic fashion though, Shelie once told a Philadelphia newspaper that "we have to dodge dogs sometimes." She was not complaining, though. She said running on an oval track was boring. Unlike so many youths her age who grow up in our inner cities, Shelie always made the best of what she had.

Shelie was also a great friend, who was always eager to help others. From providing leadership on the track team, to convincing a pregnant friend to stay in school, Shelie could always be relied on and trusted as someone to whom her friends could turn.

And now, Mr. Speaker, we are left with the questions that burn so deeply. Who would act so brutally to take away the life from Shelie, a woman with so much potential, and inner beauty? It is a sad day when our city streets have become so ruthless that the value for human life has been disregarded completely.

We must now put our supreme faith in the Lord above to carry Shelie's family and friends through these trying times. I ask my colleagues to rise, and join me in paying our greatest respects to the memory of Shelie LaShay Turner. On behalf of the entire U.S. Congress, we extend our most sincere condolences to Shelie's family and friends.

Let the memory of this extraordinary young woman carry us through this darkest hour, and always serve as a reminder of the amazing vitality that one person can possess.

BICENTENNIAL OF SAM HOUSTON'S BIRTH

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, today is Texas Independence Day and the 200th anniversary

of the birth of a great American and the greatest Texan—Sam Houston.

Sam Houston was born in Timber Ridge, Rockbridge County, VA, on March 2, 1793. Immigrated with his family to Tennessee in 1807, fought and was wounded in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, where his bravery was recognized by Gen. Andrew Jackson, who became his mentor.

Sam Houston, in Tennessee, taught school, studied and practiced law, and served as Congressman and Governor.

Sam Houston immigrated to the Territory of Arkansas, acquired citizenship from the Cherokee Nation, and served as its Ambassador to the United States.

Sam Houston crossed the Red River into the Province of Texas, Republica of Mexico, in 1832, practiced law, was a delegate to the Texas Convention of 1836, signed the Texas Declaration of Independence on March 2, 1836, and was elected commander in chief of the Texas Army.

Sam Houston led the Texas Army to victory at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, liberating Texas from Mexico and molding it into a sovereign nation.

Sam Houston served two terms as president of the Republic of Texas, served as U.S. Senator from Texas from 1846 to 1849, and served as Governor of the State of Texas.

Sam Houston was a man of courage, vision, and integrity, a great orator, a steadfast champion of Indian rights, even in the face of controversy, and of the Union, even on the eve of civil war, a man famous for compassion, diplomacy, and wit.

It is hard to imagine that any person at any time in our history could have lived so much, accomplished so much, and left such an enduring legacy as Sam Houston did in his 70 years on this earth.

I ask you, my colleagues, and my fellow Americans to join me in observing the bicentennial of the birth of Sam Houston and to pay tribute to the lasting influence of this great man, to his birth, and to his memory.

IN SUPPORT OF A VETERAN'S RURAL HEALTH CARE CLINICS PROGRAM

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to offer my support for the Veteran's Rural Health Care Clinics Program. When enacted, this legislation would enable us to determine better ways to furnish health care services to rural veterans. My Senate colleagues from North Dakota introduced the companion bill last week.

Veterans all over the country are not receiving the health care benefits to which they are entitled because they live in rural and remote areas. In my home State of North Dakota, over 34,000 veterans—more than 50 percent of the States total veteran population—live in counties 100 miles or more from the only DVA medical center in the State. In Montana, the situation is much more grim, where 83 percent

of veterans live more than 100 miles from the nearest DVA health care facility. Overall, DVA indicates that more than 131,000 veterans live in counties that are 2 hours from the nearest DVA medical facility.

But the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs reported distance is not the only hurdle for some veterans. While most veterans in West Virginia live less than 100 miles from a facility, rugged topography, poor roads, and sporadic public transportation combine to make it more difficult for many veterans to get to the facilities.

My bill would evaluate three options: Mobile health care clinics, equipped, operated and maintained by DVA personnel; part-time stationary clinics operated by DVA personnel; and part-time stationary clinics operated through contracts with non-VA entities.

To ensure that care from rural health care clinics is available to veterans on a geographically distributed basis, the bill would prohibit DVA from establishing more than one clinic under this program in any one State. At least three of the nine clinics would be mobile clinics. As to the remaining six clinics, the Secretary would have discretion to determine what combination of mobile and part-time stationary clinics would be most appropriate to carry out the program's goals.

Utilization and evaluation of these three different means for furnishing ambulatory care services should enable DVA to determine the geographic conditions and ranges of services for which mobile clinics or part-time stationary clinics are more effective.

The strength of the mobile clinic approach is its flexibility. Mobile clinics can treat small, scattered veteran populations in remote areas where the workload is insufficient to justify establishment of a permanent clinic. They can be shifted among various locations to accommodate fluctuating demand and to provide veterans with convenient access to care. But because mobile clinics may not constitute the most effective means in every situation, the VA will also establish part-time stationary clinics when the veteran population is more concentrated but not enough to sustain a full-time clinic facility.

In order to properly evaluate the effectiveness of the program, this bill would require the Secretary to submit a report to Congress which would contain information regarding the types of health care services furnished under the program, including a detailed specification of the cost of such services, the veterans furnished services under the program, and the types of personnel who furnished services to veterans under the program. With regard to the veterans furnished services under the program, the report would be required to contain an analysis of the extent to which these veterans otherwise would have received DVA health care services and the types of services they would have received.

This bill would authorize \$3 million in fiscal year 1994, \$6 million in fiscal year 1995, and \$9 million in fiscal year 1996, for a total authorization of \$18 million to carry out this bill.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question that the expansion of rural health care options, including the use of mobile clinics, is a most important step in improving health care access for veterans in rural areas. Recently, the impor-

tance of these services from mobile health care clinics became abundantly clear when three mobile health care clinics—clinics that were just turned over to the Department of Veterans Affairs for use in Prescott, AZ; Spokane, WA; and Fayetteville, NC—were pressed into service to assist the victims of Hurricane Andrew in south Dade County, FL. Those three clinics contributed tremendously in helping to meet the immediate health care needs of thousands of individuals and families affected by the devastation from Hurricane Andrew. Mobile clinics clearly proved their value, and when combined with part-time stationary clinics, will significantly assist veterans who lack basic health care services simply because they live in rural and remote areas.

FOR THE RELIEF OF JUNG JA GOLDEN

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation for the relief of Jung Ja Golden. Mrs. Golden is a native of South Korea and the widow of Arthur J. Golden. Her husband died on November 14, 1991. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Golden has constructed a new life here in the United States. This legislation would grant Mrs. Golden immigration status which would allow her to remain in this country.

Jung Ja Golden's resilience after the death of her husband is admirable. She obtained a driver's license, passed the GED examination, and is currently enrolled in McLennan Community College in Waco, TX. Mrs. Golden also has participated in community service programs, such as Meals on Wheels, which deliver food to the homes of the elderly. Mrs. Golden is close to her husband's family and has made many friends in Waco, TX. In my opinion, Jung Ja Golden embodies the American spirit of perseverance. Therefore, I believe it would be in order for Mrs. Golden to remain in the United States.

TRIBUTE TO THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF GREEN BAY, WI

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Green Bay Catholic Diocese as it celebrates 125 years of service to the community. The diocese was first established in northeastern Wisconsin in 1868, and has been flourishing there ever since.

The Green Bay Catholic Diocese is a bastion of Christian values, and a model of cultural diversity. From 1868 to 1993 the diocese has served the faith in 16 counties of northeastern Wisconsin. Since then, the number of Catholics in the area has grown from 40,000 to 360,000. The diocese has also expanded geographically and culturally, embracing both

urban and rural areas and welcoming new parishioners of all backgrounds and ethnic heritages.

In fact, the oldest Catholic church building in the Green Bay Diocese was built in 1867 and is still in use. The continued use of this church, which is located in Stephenville, is a testimony to the strength of the diocese, the dedication of its parishioners, and the devotion of its bishops.

Like his predecessors, Bishop Robert Banks, the 10th bishop of the diocese, has worked hard for the enrichment of the community. He has personally visited each parish, implemented a study of diocesan schools and their policies, and entered into a covenant with local Lutheran and Episcopal churches. His dedication is admirable.

It is with pride that I commend the Green Bay Diocese for its outstanding and lengthy service to Wisconsin. I offer it my best wishes for the continuation of its service to God and the community for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO ALLAN R. JONES

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Allan R. Jones on reaching a milestone in his career—20 years in the trucking industry. Allan has represented the needs of the 7.8 million people employed in the trucking industry. I know that they are grateful for his efforts.

We often tribute to our service men and women when they return from combat. And as I listen to my colleagues announce the names of those heroes, I find myself reflecting on where their post-military life will lead them.

Allan Jones is one such hero. Many years ago, he was awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart for his efforts in the Korean war.

After his return, Allan worked as a staff reporter for several newspapers. He began his political career as a legislative assistant to U.S. Senator William Spong, Jr. He went on to have a distinguished career in the trucking industry.

Allan began at American Trucking Associations as a legislative representative, and was later promoted to manager of legislative affairs. It was in this position that Allan worked with the Public Works and Transportation Committee on key pieces of legislation including: the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, the motor carrier deregulation bill, the 1984 truck safety bill, the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act, and various hazardous materials regulations.

Among those in Congress and the trucking industry, Allan is renowned as a consummate professional. He is temperate and credible while being passionate about his work. Allan, thank you for your dedication and congratulations.

CHARLES R. JACKSON, THOMAS F. SILK ELECTED TO HEAD NCOA

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I inform my colleagues of the election of Charles R. Jackson as president of the Non Commissioned Officers Association [NCOA] at the organization's board of directors meeting on February 13. Those of us who work on military issues are very familiar with Chuck and his capabilities, and I am pleased to see him move into this important position with such a fine military association. He will be an effective leader for the organization.

Chuck is a retired Navy master chief petty officer who served his country in uniform for more than 25 years. During those years, he served aboard several ships, including the aircraft carriers *Franklin D. Roosevelt* and *John F. Kennedy*. He served his final tour in the Navy as the force master chief of the Navy's Recruiting Command.

In 1979, Chuck joined NCOA's Washington staff and was soon elected to the association's board of directors. In 1981, he became NCOA's first certified national veterans service officer and headed NCOA's service program for several years thereafter.

Chuck was elected chairman of NCOA's board of directors in 1984, and held that position until he was elected executive vice president in 1988. Concurrent with his service on the board and as an officer of the association, Chuck served as head of NCOA's Washington office.

Under this leadership, NCOA's Washington staff has worked hard and successfully to help create better programs for military personnel and veterans. NCOA's efforts led to special recognition by the Congress in 1988, when the organization was granted a Federal charter.

Chuck Jackson also served as a commissioner on the congressionally mandated Advisory Commission on Veterans Education Policy and as a member of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs' Advisory Committee on Women Veterans.

Chuck and his wife Sylvia live in Fort Washington, MD.

I also want to bring to your attention the election of Thomas F. Silk as executive vice president of NCOA.

Tom, a retired chief master sergeant, is a veteran of more than 31 years of Air Force service. His various assignments have carried him to Japan, Korea, Germany, France, Vietnam, Thailand, and Hawaii. During his years in service, Tom was a leading proponent of professional military education. He helped to establish the Air Force First Sergeant's Academy and is a graduate of several Air Force senior leadership schools.

Upon retirement from service, Tom became deeply involved in NCOA. He served as vice president and president of the association's sponsored services company. At various times, he also served as chapter chairman, association trustee, State director, and Grand Knight of the NCOA's Knights of the Square Table.

As executive vice president, Tom will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the association and the proper management of its financial resources.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join with me in expressing congratulations to these two gentlemen, and best wishes for their continued success as they assume the top two leadership posts in the NCOA. I believe we should also thank Chuck and Tom for their more than 56 years of combined service to America. The organization is in very steady, skillful, and patriotic hands.

TRIBUTE TO KEVIN PETERSON

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Kevin Peterson for his outstanding, dedicated service to the South Bay community. In recognition of a broad range of civic activities, Kevin has been named "South Bay Citizen of the Year" by the Wellness Community-South Bay Cities.

For many years, Kevin Peterson has served his community by lending his leadership and enthusiasm to local organizations in California's 36th District. He has enriched the lives of many in the South Bay area. It is all too often that we recognize the problems in our communities yet are not fully aware of such public servants, who through their motivation and deeds have contributed immeasurably to those around them. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make my colleagues aware of the extent of this man's service to his community.

Kevin Peterson is currently a member of Little Company of Mary Hospital's strategic planning committee, Torrance Memorial Medical Center's foundation board, and president of the South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce.

During his years of service, he has also served as president of the Redondo Beach and Torrance Chambers of Commerce, and the Rotary Club of Palace Verdes Peninsula. His enormous commitment to these organizations was not without acknowledgment—he was named President of the Year by his local rotary district in 1991, Redondo Beach Man of the Year in 1989, and the J. Walker Owens Volunteer of the Year in 1992.

Moreover, he is an active member of numerous boards of directors, including the El Camino College Foundation, Torrance YWCA Advisory Board, South Bay Volunteer Center, Community Association of the Peninsula, California State University, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, and the Redondo Beach Salvation Army.

Mr. Peterson has even lent his musical talents to the community by participating in musical entertainments to benefit fundraising events such as Taste of the South Bay, Festival of the Trees, Design House, and For Our Children.

Personally, I have gotten to know Kevin Peterson very well recently as we have been working together to save the Los Angeles Air Force Base. His energy and resourcefulness

have been invaluable in this effort and I sincerely appreciate his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to know that this outstanding community leader is a part of my district, and shares with us his knowledge, compassion, and talents. I hope his example will encourage others to get involved and enrich the lives of those in their community who need it most.

**AGRICULTURAL WORKER
PROTECTION REFORM ACT OF 1993**

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 1993

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it has been more than 30 years since Edward R. Murrow's landmark documentary "Harvest of Shame" exposed the deplorable living and working conditions of migrant farmworkers. Congress has intervened three times since then to enact laws to protect agricultural employees from financial abuses, wretched housing, deadly pesticide exposure, and exploitation of children.

Despite these efforts, working and living conditions for migrant agricultural workers remain deplorable and in some cases have deteriorated. According to recent reports by the General Accounting Office, the Commission on Agricultural Workers, the news media, and testimony by farmworkers, migrant workers: Are often exposed to pesticides with no education about the effects of pesticide exposure; work in fields without drinking water, handwashing facilities, or toilets; endure routine child labor violations; often receive inadequate medical services and are denied Social Security benefits; have lost ground in real

wages since 1980 and continue to suffer abuses of the minimum wage laws; are housed in grossly substandard labor camps, and; are transported in dilapidated, overloaded, and unsafe vehicles.

As the author of the last law Congress passed to protect migrant agricultural workers—the 1983 Agricultural Workers Protection Act [AWPA]—I am familiar with the plight of farmworkers and the response by the administration and the growers to Federal law.

The declining conditions of migrant workers is due in no small part to the lack of enforcement of existing laws by the Labor Department under Presidents Reagan and Bush. In fact, agriculture enforcement at the Labor Department has declined 50 percent between 1988 and 1992, according to the Department's own statistics. Growers and their contractors have acted with virtual impunity for the last 12 years.

In addition, employers have found new ways to avoid the law. Since the mid-1980's, growers have relied extensively on farm labor contractors, known as crewleaders, who are paid a fee to hire, transport, and house migrant laborers, but who often provide no services or substandard services to the agricultural employee.

Some growers, such as the U.S. Sugar Corp. in Florida, have recognized that abiding by the law and protecting their workers is better for their business. But they are the exception, not the rule.

The protections enacted in 1983 have resulted in lengthy court battles as growers and workers argue over whether the contractor or the grower is responsible for the violation.

The amendments to my 1983 law that I am introducing today, with Education and Labor Committee Chairman BILL FORD and Congressman HOWARD BERMAN, will eliminate any ambiguity over responsibility and thus will re-

duce violations. The amendments make growers responsible for ensuring that the farm labor contractor is abiding by the law. Growers and contractors have had the chance to end their abusive practices on their own and with few exceptions they have failed. Now they will abide by the law or they will pay dearly and, in some instances, lose their right to conduct their business altogether.

Specifically, the amendments will: Hold growers liable for violations committed by the farm labor contractors; eliminate distinctions between seasonal and migrant workers; make employers responsible for meeting all local, State, and Federal health and safety laws and regulations, including child labor laws; require crewleaders to post a performance bond to ensure payment of wages owed to farmworkers; disqualify persons convicted of serious crimes from becoming crewleaders; require full disclosure to farmworkers of all the terms and conditions of their employment; increase the penalties for growers and crewleaders who violate the act; and require employers to provide child care if they have 25 or more employees, and provide field sanitation and protection from heat stress regardless of the number of employees.

I appreciate the support of Chairman FORD, who is also intimately familiar with these issues as the author of the 1974 law to protect migrant workers. I look forward to working with my colleagues, with Labor Secretary Reich, with the industry, and with the advocacy community in carrying out the letter and the spirit of the law to protect migrant agricultural workers.

Thirty years is far too long to have allowed these abuses to occur. As Maya Angelou poignantly stated in her Inaugural poem, we cannot unlive history, for its pain is too real, but we do not have to live it again.